BEAVER ARGUS.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Wednesday, Jan. 14th, 1863.

T. G. NICHOLSON & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, IN ADVANCE; otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.

Letters and communications, by mail shall have prompt attention.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. 1863.

The New-York Tribune, first issued in 1841, in its twenty-second year, has obtained both a larger and a more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America. Though it has suffered, in common with other journals, from the volunteering and departure of tens of thousands of its patrons to serve in the War for the Union, its circulation on this 6th of December, 1862 is as follows:

Daily	50,125
Semi-Weekly	17,250
Weekly	148,000
Aggregate	215,375

Pre-eminently a journal of News and of Literature, The Tribune has political convictions which are well characterized by the single word Republican. It is Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth that "God has made of one blood all nations of men"—Republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—Republican in its steadfast, earnest, defiant hostility to every scheme and effort of the Slave Power, from the Annexation of Texas to the great Rebellion, to grasp the empire of the New World and wield the resources of our country for its own aggrandizement—Republican in its antagonism to the despots of the Old World, who fondly hail in the perils and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by their American counterpart the overthrow and ruin of the Model Republic—Republican in its hope and trust, its faith and effort, that this atrocious Rebellion must result in the signal overthrow of its plotters, and the firm establishment of equal rights and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country, wherein Liberty and Union shall indeed be "one and inseparable" henceforth and forever.

The Tribune devotes attention in all times, and to some extent in all lines to Education, Temperance, Agriculture, Inventions, and whatever else may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind; but for the present its energies and its columns are mainly devoted to the invigoration and success of the War for the Union. Its special correspondents accompany every considerable army and report every important incident of that great struggle which we trust to result in the final and conclusive triumph of the Nationalities and in the restoration of Peace and Unity to our distracted, bleeding country. We believe that no other use can be filled or more worthily filled, in the progress and change of this momentous conflict, be obtained than through the regular press of our locations. And we urgently solicit the co-operation of all friends of the Union cause, which we regard and contend as that of Universal Humanity, to give us increasing circulation.

TERMS.

The Tribune being furnished at the price of printing paper and mailing it, is in publishing newspapers a matter of interest to the publisher.

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BEAVER, PENN'A.

ALEX. CLARK, Proprietor.

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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 75 cents per square—each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

☞ A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as a square.

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THANKSGIVING SERMON,

DELIVERED IN THE LOCUST STREET M. E. CHURCH, HARRISBURG, PENN.,

BY REV. FRANKLIN MOORE, D.D.,

November 27th, 1862.

Psalm c.—1—Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him, and bless his name.

1 Samuel xii., 24.—Only fear the Lord, and serve him in truth with all your heart: for consider how great things He hath done for you.

A grand moral spectacle is witnessed on the earth to-day: millions of the inhabitants of several sister commonwealths of this great Republic are seen entering into the courts of Jehovah, in the spirit of praise and thanksgiving, because of the "great things" which he hath done for them. They enter there, also, in the spirit of fervent supplication for mercies and blessings in the future; a national future which is freighted heavily with the destinies of universal humanity.—This reverent gathering of the people into the temples of the living God is a pre-eminently grand spectacle, when we remember that they lift up their voices in arise and holy song, while their eyes are still brimming and glistening with the tears of tender sorrow, for the mighty who have fallen on the high places of human glory; fallen as the martyrs of liberty and law. Surely there is reason to hope that the thank-offerings of these millions, thus given in defiance of the times of tribulation, will be acceptable in the sight of the Most High, who hath taught us in his word, "Whoso offereth praise, glorifieth me: and to him that ordereth his conversation aright will I shew the salvation of God."

Let us now glance briefly at some of the goodnesses of God to us as a Nation. The intelligent and pious American will never cease to cherish unfeigned gratitude to God for our national inheritance—the land in which we dwell. It is both a great and goodly inheritance. It sweeps through vast ranges of latitude and longitude—thus embracing many varieties of climate and soil. It is prolific and varied in its productions. The stamp of majesty is on its prairies, lakes and rivers. They call it the New World, because it is being the scene of a present development of civilization—a civilization the eclectic result of the unworking of all previous ages. But, geologically, it is an Old World, familiar with the fossings and beatings of oceans which have long since passed away. It bounds in primary rocks, while its Devonian Alleghenies, or, in the beautiful nomenclature of the Indians, "the Endless Mountains," are older than the Alps. Its geological history and structure point it out as the appropriate field for unfolding a magnificent nationality. The sweep of its mountain and and rush of its rivers give emphatic testimony touching its adaptation for an United Empire rather than for the strifes and jealousies of many petty principalities. There is not an Alleghany crag, from Northern Alabama, through Tennessee, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, to all the outliers of the system in New England, which does not protest against the dissolution of this Union. When interrogated by the Genius of Patriotism upon this tremendous national question, their answer runs like the count along army ranks, from one to another, "No! No! Never! Never!" until all together, in deep diapason, they roll out the full response, awfully majestic as the thunders which peal along their cloudy summits, "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The waters, too, of our rivulets and great rivers clamor in rebellion against such a dissolution of States as is soughtafter by blinded conspirators. Go to the hills whence the Alleghany and Monongahela drip and tinkle through mossy banks; go to the crags whence the Conemaugh leaps; trace it along its rocky channel; follow the gathering floods as they roll along the shores of the Beautiful River; see them as they commingle with other floods which boil from afar—from the lofty ranges of the dark and distant West—from where Itasca glitters as the eye of the frosty North. Now see these huge floods all blended into the Mississippi, and rolling thro' forests of cane rattling in the wind—through towering, grey and tufted cotton trees—amidst blossoming and fragrant orange groves, until, with a mighty murmur, they mingle with the billows of the Mexican Gulf—jubilantly clasp hands with the heaving, uplifted floods of the sea! But, hark! sublime as the response of many singers in Antiphony—eternally as the surfs beat and dash against the muddy shores of the Delta—the clamoring billows roar back to the merry, splashing spray of the far-off mountain rocks, "We are one forever, while the earth remaineth, forever and forever one."

The genius of the age in which we live favors this teaching of geographical truth in regard to our national career. It is an age in which the Nations are drawing more closely together, instead of rushing violently asunder. The great heart of the Peoples of the earth is beating, although to a large extent unconsciously, in sympathy with the divine law of brotherly kindness. This deep and irrepressible beating of the hearts of many millions of men for a closer union—as, by way of example, for Italian, Germanic, Sclavonic unity, is a sublime step onward towards that blessed time when the brotherhood of the race shall be the law that reigns in all souls. Why, oh, why, shall Anglo-Saxons on the American Continent fall out of the line of the marshalled nations as they move on to the goal of universal love? There can be no valid objection, moreover, in this age of the world, to an extensive and continuous territorial Dominion exercised by men of the race, men speaking the same language, adhering to the same religion, though tolerant of all forms of faith—men governed by the same fundamental civil laws. The multiplied facilities of intercourse among men—steam ships, railways, telegraph lines—can now link the vast spreadings of a continent into the intimacies of a compact commonwealth. A republic stretching from the torrid zone to the icy walls of the north, and from ocean to ocean, can be made more homogenous—infused with the spirit of one life—more perfectly, than could be done some centuries ago in a dominion embracing not a tithe of such territory.

Inasmuch, then, as a great Union of States is demanded by the physical outlines of the North American Continent, and is, by the spirit and circumstances of the age, at once desirable and practical, it is with gratitude to God that we record what we believe to be a great historic truth: *The great majority of the American people love the Union.* Yes, let praise arise up before God to-day—and like cloudy incense mantle his throne—from thousands of his holy temples—that He hath thus far put it into the hearts of the masses of the people of all parties in politics—of all creeds in religion—of all races of men enjoying citizenship, to love the Union of these States; to love it with a depth of feeling and a pertinacity of purpose which no subtilty of treason has been able to uproot. The uprising of this great people has been so sublime, in the mere fact of numbers, that we may, substituting one nation for another, cry out in the language of the Prophet, Columbia "riseth up like a flood, and his waters are moved like the rivers!" The uprising of this great people for the defense of their government and national life, is an event that eclipses, take it all in all—remembering the principles which are involved—the mightiest national evolutions which have thus far transpired and riveted the gaze, attracted the thoughtful study of the world. In the pending contest of light against darkness, of civilization against barbarism, this people have lavished their treasure as the gold of Ophir; they have placed the darlings, the delights of their hearts and home on the altar of patriotism. Then, with uplifted eyes to Heaven, they have said, "O God! we count not our lives dear unto us in this cause, if so be that we may save our country. For this cause we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. O God! look down from Heaven, thy dwelling place, and prosper the work of our hands; pity and bless us in the sacrifices of our hearts; comfort us in our sorrows; bring us from our straits into a wealthy place; and we will praise thee forever and ever!" The hospital wards—the bleaching bones and mouldering forms on a battle-field, the quiet graves which are scattered all over the land from Maine to Missouri and Kansas, the thousands of pallid faces and maimed—and halting men who are now seen in the land; the bereaved hearts which cluster this day around their hearthstones in sadness—"the rapture of thanksgiving mingled with tears;" all these things proclaim how faithfully the vow has been maintained. Thank God, to-day, for such a sublime illustration of heroic principle. It is indeed an augury that, to use the words of our Commander-in-Chief, whose energy and religious zeal a nation admires, "the just cause must prevail." Long as the world endures, when men would receive strength of heart for a crisis of trial, would be guided in the pathway of duty in times of national doubt and danger, they will turn back with eager eyes to the conduct of the American people in their resistance to the huge oligarchic conspiracy of these times against God and Liberty.

But, my hearers, while the masses of the people are faithful to "the just cause," are so by the honest instincts of their natures, the truth of history requires that it be stated, there is an exception to the lofty patriotism of the people. Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon; lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph." Yea, our enemies have triumphed, and do rejoice over the fact with exceeding gladness. There is in the land a small class of politicians for whose ignoble conduct no great political party can be justly held responsible. Some of these politicians have long since been resolved into the mournful rigidity of *petrified partizans.* Hearts of stone have they—more deaf than the adder which refuseth to be charmed, though one charm her never so wisely, to the appeals of a sublime, comprehensive patriotism. Yet they have hearts of flesh for the contracted calls of party; they are submissive as the galley-slave to what they suppose, often erroneously, to be the interests of party, thereby often digging their grave, so far as the influence extends, instead of lifting aloft in embattled and abiding strength, the ramparts of any party with which they may hold fellowship. The wise and prudent of such parties may well say, "Save us from our friends!" Such men as these are the political zealots who take upon themselves complacently to direct whether themselves be uncturced with infidelity or smitten with open ungodliness matters little in their estimate, what is the legitimate province of the Christian pulpit. They would forbid the ministers of the gospel to touch great questions which can only be solved successfully by the teachings of Divine revelation; questions which are wide as humanity, and whose issues are in eternity—that eternity with which the office of the Christian ministry holds such intimate relationship. And alas, alas! it is to be feared there are yet some ministers of God in free states, in times like the present, when the foundations of society are rocking with revolution, who are afraid of the frowns of such men; who dread to thunder out the causes and the cure of the revolutionary attitude of things. Such timid heralds of salvation would shrink from declaring the whole counsel of God touching the momentous national crisis lest they shall trespass upon the unreasonable prejudices of such men, and be charged with *political preaching.* They suffer themselves to be overawed by a class of men who are wilfully ignorant of the fact that the Hebrew prophets were also Hebrew patriots. Appropriately does the Thanksgiving Proclamation of the patriotic Governor of Pennsylvania have this language: "And especially praying Him to give Christian churches grace to hate the thing which is evil, and to utter the teachings of truth and righteousness, declaring openly the whole counsel of God."—The Church of God, as the resolutions of her synods and conferences prove, has done nobly for law and right thus far in this crisis. But mightier effort is still demanded of her. My hearers, I tell you solemnly to-day—I would sound it out from this pulpit in the Capitol city of Pennsylvania—into the ears of all her millions, whom I love as the citizens of my native state, I would sound it out into the ears of the loyal citizens of all these states—The times are upon us wherein the church of God must gird up her loins for the conflict with error; wherein the Church of God must reveal herself as the conservator of social order, *—the break-water of law and liberty, rolling back triumphantly the onrushing surges of the raging passions of demagogues!"* I believe she will be true and faithful, and that in this crisis the promise of her Lord will be verified: the gates of hell shall not prevail against her.

One section of the class of men of whom I have spoken as not being really, unconditionally loyal to the Union, have boxed the political compass more or less completely—never without a transparent motive for their various degrees of change.—The only thing in which they have maintained genuine consistency, is in their deeply-rooted aristocratic sentiments—a fact eminently qualifying them for faithful friendship with a haughty slave oligarchy. Some of this class of disaffected politicians are in many respects twin spirits of those false teachers of old, whom the inspired writers describe so vividly: "Presumptuous are they, self-willed, they are not afraid to speak evil of dignities;" "they speak great, swelling words of vanity;" "they are raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own shame;" their scorn of duly-constituted, heaven-ordained authority. Such men as these talk, with polished phrases, of conventions "with unlimited powers;" talk of the secession of cities from states. In other words, these malignant enemies of the dear people whom they profess, with flowing eloquence, to love so devotedly, and of whose rights they vaunt themselves to be the chosen guardians, propose to plunge the land all over, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania especially, into the horrors of revolution and social chaos. The crowning infamy of their plans and purposes is, that they coolly calculate on Christian men by thousands to aid them in the inauguration of their dominion of unlimited powers—a legitimate outflow of which self-constituted dominion is, of course, the stifling of every voice of liberty; the violent repression, if need be, of the speech of all who think our God has a heart of pity for the down trodden. Learning, wealth, piety, are to avail nothing to stay the red hand of violence—if the person has the misfortune to have a heart to feel for the woes of his fellows; if he has the misfortune to lie under that sum of all infamy—to be conveniently classed, in the spirit of bitterness, among the hissed and hated Abolitionists. Oh! consistency, hide thine abashed head! These are the men who are in agony for free speech, and who are moaning piteously after the rule of the Constitution. Fellow-Christians, whither are we tending in the companionship of these dangerous men? Oh! Mercy, art thou about to fold thy wings, take thy flight aloft, and leave the world to darkness and to blood!

If Christians, as the conservators of society, wake not up betimes, we may indeed, all of us, of all parties, be driven whither we think not now. We may be startled, indeed, as by a fire-bell in the night. But to be forewarned is to be forearmed. The church and the country will wake up to the distilled malevolence which is flimsily disguised in the silvery phrases of these arch-sisters of ruin. Dashing themselves in their judicial blindness against the patriotic instincts of the millions, and against the religious life and principle of the nation—sooner or later, they will meet with resistance which the rock gives to the wave; they will meet with a terrible rebuke, which will consign them to their deserved obloquy and ignominy. Some of these blatant politicians have a sliding scale of patriotism. When the fall of Fort Sumter, is at white heat for the Union, then they speak honeyed words of loyalty, and make earnest protestations of fidelity to the cause of right. But when reverses occur to the national arms; when clouds gather and brood darkly around the ark of democratic liberty; when the popular heart is discouraged and sad;—then these men have no brave words that ring on the popular ear like a battle-trumpet—inspiring men to rise up, to do, to dare and to die. Truly our Bible teaches us that "confidence in an unfaithful man is like a broken tooth, or a foot out of joint." History will give these pseudo patriots their proper place. They are, by their actions, photographing themselves for the gaze of coming ages—that is, those of them who are not so insignificant as to be utterly forgotten, save in those eternal annals which note the falling of a sparrow to the ground. They are photographing themselves, not in the sweet, soft rays of heaven's sunlight, but rather in the red and glaring rays of the wrath of unborn millions!

With all the strength of contrast there is between beauty and deformity, light and darkness, shines out the example of such men as Dix and Dickinson of New York, and those sons of the magnificent, but much maligned, Massachusetts, whose status in civilization and appropriate place on the roll of national honor, the men of all states of the Union will in due time rejoice to acknowledge,—her twin historians Bancroft and Motley, her statesman-like Everett, and the man of iron will and unfailing fertility of intellectual shrewdness and caustic wit, her heroic Butler—the man who, with a great national heart beating in his bosom, would first rebuke the embattled legions of treason, of Southern wrongs, and *then* pause to plead the cause of Southern rights. Rhode Island furnishes her names of Sprague and Burnside in the illustrious list of those who furnish the living light which contrast so strongly with the murky shadows of lake-warm patriotism and doubtful loyalty of the men who owe all their influence to the glory of their country, and now in her hour of agony prove to the world, "how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child." Ohio, the giant of the new states, is proud of her Tod:—Kentucky is proud of her Holt, and Guthrie and Breckinridge—the theologian, not the politician, of whom, as compared with his past prestige and power, we may exclaim, as was said of archangel ruined, "If thou beest he; but O, how fall'n!" Tennessee rejoices in her Johnson and Brownlow. Indiana in her Wright, still true to the motto which he inscribed on her chosen block in the monument to the Father of his Country—great, good Washington—"Indiana knows no North, no South—nothing but the Union." Our own Pennsylvania has her names to glitter in the throng of patriots whom after ages will delight to honor,—her Cameron, Curtin, Knox and Grier, and Scott, and Ross, and Shannon, and Rowe. There, too, is her Forney, whom every man who has not bidden a long farewell to candor must admit, from his gushing utterances of years, loves Pennsylvania with all his heart—the man who if you take from him all public station, still, with his hand resting on the mighty Press, is a living power in the land—a statesman out of office. Then, too, there are in this Commonwealth other men with whom patriotism is a rooted principle of the soul, a living fire in the heart, not a bauble to be bartered at political convenience—such as Pershing and Wakefield, and hosts of men who, while they may earnestly contend for their own political faith, will defiantly refuse a blind obedience to the dicta of men who, because they happen to act somewhat with a great political party of which they are the excrescences—the blight and bane—vainly imagine themselves to be the masked monarchs of freemen. Such men as I have just named, have too much reverence of God—too much allegiance to law—too tender a regard to the friendships which political differences do not sunder—too holy a regard to the quiet of their own home—to listen to plots of revolution. (For if the men I censure do not intentionally plot revolution, they at least advise, in partisan passion, such a line of action as will lead to it.) Such men will never consent to be parties in converting beautiful Pennsylvania, which has nurtured and blessed them, into one vast "Aceldama, that is to say, *The field of blood.*"

But of such a half-hearted, false-hearted, evil hearted, body of men as I have been speaking, as furnishing a contrast to the list of worthies whom coming ages will honor—men who do mean themselves as do they in this awful historic crisis, when true men are needed in all the walks of life—every sincere Christian, every heart, and not mere lip, patriot, should use the cry of the Patriarch: "O, my soul, come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united!" Do I seem to speak severely in my comments now given to you, and, so far as my feeble voice extends, given to my countrymen of all parties and creeds, whom I believe to be a unit in their honest love of the common country? My readers will remember there was a time in Jewish history, when Jabin, King of Canaan, who had nine hundred chariots of iron, for the space of twenty years "mightily oppressed the children of Israel." When Deborah, the prophetess, summoned Barak and the people to go battle for the life and liberty of the nation, some came and under God, triumphed over the oppressor, while others held back in their homes. Of these two parties, hear how inspiration speaks in the thrilling song of Deborah and Barak: 'Zebulun and Naphtali were a people that jeoparded their lives unto the death, in the high places of the field. The kings came and fought, then fought the kings of Canaan in Taanach, by the waters of Megiddo; they took no gain of money. They fought from heaven; the stars, in their courses fought against Sisera. The river of Kishon swept them away, that ancient river, the river Kishon. O my soul, thou hast trodden down strength. Then were the horse hoofs broken by the means of the tramplings, the prancings of their mighty ones."—Praise and triumph breathe here—Now, mark the reverse picture: "For the divisions of Reuben there were great searchings of heart. Gilead abode beyond Jordan; and why did Dan remain in ships? Asher continued on the sea shore, and abode in his creeks. Curse ye Meroh, said the angel of the Lord; curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof; because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty." It becomes this whole people to examine carefully whether they be in the faith of a living patriotism—a patriotism which surmounts party, and plants itself on the platform of adhesion to the national life—a patriotism which is willing to forego all preconceived prejudices and partisan projects, if so be the national Government and life be maintained. Be it known unto all men, of every section and shade of political sentiment, that whosoever is not carefully, conscientiously, and without mental reservation, true to his whole country in this crisis of her sorrow, that for him who thus doggedly clings to the passing shadows of party interest, instead of the enduring substance of the national life, there is nothing left but the cursings of outraged posterity. More awfully than the scowl of the mountain storms will the knitted brow of generations and ages settle down deeply, darkly on him. Of the wretched band of those who may prove faithless to the Union and the right, happy will be he whose obscurity screens him from especial notice. As a people, we are, in the Providence of God, placed in trust with an inheritance of human rights, of liberty for all people. If we suffer our eyes to be sealed to this truth, and betray our high trust, we become a dismembered nation in the retributive justice of God, we become, along with this disunion, the by-word, the hissing and scorn of all mankind. The Great Republic in which we have gloried from our childhood, will linger in history as, indeed, a massive thing, but a thing from which the mighty life has departed as effectually as life has vanished from the scattered bones of the Behemoth, the Mastodon, whose huge skeleton now bleaches in caves or crumbles slowly into dust, mingling with the detritus of all past and perished things. But I hasten with my theme of thanks to God for his manifold and great mercies to us as a people. There are two features of the times for which we ought this day to cultivate devout gratitude to the Ruler of Nations. There are three forms of national chastisement, which are clothed with peculiar horror: War, Famine, Pestilence. The first of these afflictions is upon us in great bitterness, and we would meekly bow under the chastened rod, and appeal to our heavenly Father, that, in his own good time, and so far as we are concerned, in a righteous way, He would relieve us of the staggering blows which make millions wail. But blessed be our God forever, that it hath pleased Him to distil the shower, to shed forth the sunlight and the dew, to preserve our fields from the canker worm, from blight and rust, so that the land is filled with plenty, and with the gladness of having food convenient for us.

We are sad to see the halting and maimed heroes of the battle fields of the Union; to think that they must suffer in silence so much of discomfort, for the remnant of their days on earth. But then we rejoice that there are no infant wails because the mother's breast is barren, while she in turn lifts her fruitless, anguished cry to Heaven for that bread which is needful to sustain life. Thanks be unto our God that we are not compelled to see the feebleness of age coupled with the ghastly glare of famine. Then we have been shielded marvellously from the ravages of pestilence. The Angel of Death has not brooded in awful majesty over our cities, filling them with cries of the bereaved over thousands who had fallen suddenly before an unseen foe. It has pleased God to save us this agony thus far. He hath said, in his dealings with us thus far: "It is enough that this people shall, so many of them, be written widowed and fatherless by the ravages of the sword; that so many hearts shall, in an unlooked for hour, feel a rushing darkness around their souls, because the beautiful, the gifted and the good are torn away by the violence of battle; the pestilence shall be withheld from them." O, let us praise him with earnest hearts, with free flow of soul, for his mercy which endureth forever. The financial prosperity of the nation, in the midst of a great civil war, should also be borne in distinct memory at this time, when we delight to recount the mercies of Heaven. I have referred at some length to the goodliness of our national inheritance. Before I pass to another department of thought, permit me to say a few words about our noble Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The divine description of Palestine, is, in many of its features, vividly applicable to Pennsylvania:

"For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good land, *a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat and barley,* and vines and fig trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil olive and honey; *a land wherein thou shalt eat bred without scarceness; thou shalt not lack anything in it; a land whose stones are iron,* and out of whose hills thou mayest dig."

The sources of her wealth are so steadily unfolding themselves, that in view of them, of the fertility of her valleys and hills, of her interminable lumber forests, of her almost immeasurable treasures of coal and iron, of her many wells of freely flowing oil, it is not an extravagance to speak of her as the Empire of Pennsylvania.

She has an eastern port where ships of the line can float in safety, and which can, with vigorous will, be made the rendezvous of a world-wide trade. She has a fine, lake harbor, looking out towards the vast North-west. She has grand rivers, draining every section of her soil; she has artificial, internal lines of trade and travel unsurpassed anywhere for the elements of sublimity which mark their construction—scaling, as some of them do, the massive sides of the Alleghenies, and, in one instance, triumphantly tunnelling the crest of the monarch mountain of them all. The scenery of the State is remarkably varied, bold and beautiful. We can listen within her limits to the tinkling of rills which twine among the hills and through the meadows like threads of crystal, and also hear, with awe smitten hearts, the solemn rush of broad and mighty rivers in their pathway to the sea. Central Pennsylvania seems like a vast field whereon the Supreme has expended a wondrous wealth of tracery in the curves of rivers and rangings of mountains. Rivers coil more gracefully than the fabled Cestus of Venus, while large mountains jut against each other, serve in coves, and stretch away in right lines—roll out with a flow of outline which transcends the elegance of figure with which a human artist would twine and trail a thread of scarlet. Thus does God here toy with the everlasting hills. The inhabitants of this State can rejoice in a noble ancestry. They are sprung from the calm, strong-souled Germans, who left the fatherland generations ago; from the sons of Ireland, Emerald of the Sea, and from the men who long since rusired from the banks and braes of Scotland to find with the men of England a free home in the New World. These men, of divers nations, swore eternal friendship around the altar of revolutionary freedom. The early progress of Pennsylvania as a colony, and the principles of universal brotherhood and peace in which the State was planted, must ever administer a real, well-founded gratification to her citizens. "There is nothing in the history of the human race," says Bancroft, "like the confidence which the simple virtues and institutions of William Penn inspired. The progress of his province was more rapid than the progress of New England." Of Penn's first grand treaty, made with the Indians beneath the elm tree at Shackamaxon, the historian, on documentary evidence, asserts: "The great treaty was not for the purchase of lands; its sublime purpose was the recognition of the equal rights of humanity." May the citizens of this Commonwealth never forget the principles which were afterward so authoritatively reiterated in the Declaration of Independence which was promulged from her beautiful metropolis on the fourth day of July, 1776! Considering her rapid colonial progress, and the peaceful sentiments of her founder, though humanity is not yet ripe for their fruition, Pennsylvania may be justly styled the Morning Star of that sublime day which will yet break in splendor on the world, when men "shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

If Pennsylvania be true to her origin, she has a grand future. Let thanks, then, arise to God, for the inheritance of such a Commonwealth, which in this tremendous crisis, has never yet failed to answer a lawful

call for men and money! If she appreciate not from her present proud position, future ages will delight to proclaim her glory; her martyred sons, sleeping on many a battle-field of liberty, will be enshrined in the memory of mankind throughout every coming age, as among the choice spirit of the race! May God guide and save the Commonwealth! In the earnest memory of all the good and great things which our God has done for us, nationally, for our State, and for us individually, let us this day "enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his court with praise." Let us "be thankful unto Him, and bless his name." The pathway in which we ought to walk is, in the light of Divine mercies, clearly marked out for us. "Only fear the Lord, and serve him in truth with all your heart." If we recognize God in our civil polity, as we strive to honor him in private life, it will be well with us as a people. "Blessed," affirms his word, "is the nation whose God is the Lord, and the people whom he hath chosen for his own inheritance." But we must confront the truth, that if we offend him in our national policy, we shall suffer the fierceness of His righteous wrath. Popular majorities, banded millions, will avail nothing to screen a nation from affliction when these majorities and millions are in array against God and his law. He is the God "that liveth forever, whose dominion is an everlasting dominion, and his kingdom is from generation to generation; and all the inhabitants of the earth are reputed as nothing; and he doeth according to his will in the army of Heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth; and none can stay His hand, or say unto Him, What doest thou?"

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor commences his annual message by a financial exhibit, from which it appears that the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1862, are in excess of the receipts of the year 1861 one million thirty thousand one hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighty-two cents, [the excess of interest paid in 1862 over that in 1861 being $144,095 37;] and that the ordinary expenditures for 1862 were ninety-five thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and sixteen cents less than the year previous. The public debt now amounts to $40,418,213, towards the extinguishment of which the Sinking Fund holds securities amounting to ten millions seven hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars. Should there be no extraordinary demand on the Treasury, there can be appropriated from the large balance now on hand and the increasing revenues, at least a million and a half of dollars during the coming year towards the payment of the public debt.

In regard to Pennsylvania's quota of the direct tax amounting to $1,946,719 was paid in June, and that before any other State. There is still due to the State, principally for advances since made for transportation and equipments of volunteers, about three hundred thousand dollars.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Regarding the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, the Governor says he has authorized the State Treasurer to deliver to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company one thousand of the bonds deposited with the State in conformity with the Act of May 7, 1861. On the 25th of November, he issued a similar warrant. Both warrants were granted after receiving reports from John A. Wright, Esq., the commissioner appointed for the purpose, that the proceeds of the bonds previously issued had been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law. The company has now received three of the five millions of bonds deposited in the State Treasury. With the proceeds of the bonds issued, fifty-two miles of road have been completed, making with what had formerly been finished, a total of one hundred and ninety-nine miles, leaving eighty-nine miles unfinished, of which, nearly all is graded and ready for the iron. The bonds still in the Treasury will yield an amount ample to complete the road, and thus open this important route of trade and commerce. The development of the vast mineral and other resources of our northwestern counties by this means, will undoubtedly in a few years render valuable the securities of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, now forming part of the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth.

BANKS AND INTEREST ON STATE DEBT.

The interest on the State debt was paid in August last in specie or its equivalent, in conformity with the existing law, at the cost of one hundred and forty-six million seven hundred and thirty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars for the difference between specie and paper currency, of which the banks under the provisions of the Act of 11th April, 1862, have already refunded to the State one hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars and thirty cents. This on the burden banks has become heavier than in my judgment ought to be borne by any special interest.

Unless the Legislature should otherwise provide, it will be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay in like manner the interest which will fall due hereafter. We should all be careful not to violate the faith or impair the credit of the Commonwealth. The serious and early consideration of the Legislature is invited to the whole subject. In my opinion there are already more incorporate banks in the Commonwealth than are at present required for the public convenience, and I therefore recommend that no more shall be incorporated.

THE LAST SUPPLY OF VOLUNTEERS.

On the 7th of July last, a call was made by the President for three hundred thousand volunteers. This State had already supplied nearly one hundred and ten thousand men, yet her people promptly besturred themselves to respond to this new requirement.—Although it was believed that no bounties would be necessary to induce the men of Pennsylvania to enter the service of their country on such an occasion, yet as some of the neighboring States offered large bounties, it was thought not right to expose our citizens to the temptation thus afforded them to enlist in regiments of other States. There being no appropriation for the payment of bounties, I, of course, could not direct them to be paid out of the treasury, and it was evident that to call the Legislature together and wait for the negotiation of any loan which might be authorized for the purpose, would be attended with injurious delay.

Under these circumstances I confidently appealed by proclamation to a people who have never faltered in the performance of any duty of patriotism, calling on them to raise in their several counties the sums necessary to insure their proportion of the quota of the State. This appeal was effectually answered. Public meetings were held, and liberal amounts subscribed by individuals. In the city of Philadelphia, beside a very large fund thus raised, the municipal authorities contributed heavily from their common treasury and in several counties the county commissioners, generally under the guarantee of a few of their eminent citizens, devoted county funds to the same purpose.

I recommend that these proceedings be legalized, and submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the question of what legislation would be just and proper on the whole subject, that the burden of this patriotic effort may fall equally on all classes of people throughout the State. The result of this manifestation of public spirit was that thirty-eight new regiments and three unattached companies of infantry were raised, four other regiments, which, previous to this call had been authorized by the War Department to be raised, are still in progress of organization.

THE CALL FOR THE MILITIA.

Early in September last the rebel army crossed the Potomac into Maryland, with the design of invading this State. On the 4th of that month I called upon the people by Proclamation to organize into companies and hold themselves in readiness to be ordered into active service for the defence of the State. And on the 14th of that month, under authority of the President, I issued orders for fifty thousand volunteer Militia, and a large force was sent forward to the Cumberland Valley and its vicinity. The first part of this force, consisting of one regiment and eight companies of infantry, moved from Harrisburg on the night of the 12th of September; and were followed by other regiments as rapidly as they could be organized and transportation provided.

The command of the whole force was taken by Brigadier General Jno. F. Reynolds, who left his corps in the Army of the Potomac at my urgent request, and hurried to the defence of his native State, for which he is entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth. Fifteen thousand of the Volunteer Militia were pushed forward to Hagerstown and Boonsboro', in the State of Maryland, ten thousand were posted in the vicinity of Greencastle and Chambersburg; and about twenty-five thousand were at Harrisburgh, on their way to Harrisburg, or in readiness and waiting for transportation to proceed thither. One regiment, at the request of Gen. Halleck, was sent to protect Dupont's Powder Mills in the State of Delaware.

On the 24th September the Volunteer Militia were discharged by me from service, having by their spirited demonstration greatly aided in preventing the intended invasion of this State by the rebels, and in compelling their sudden evacuation of the portion of Maryland which they had polluted. For these services the thanks of the Governor of Maryland and of the Commander of the Army of the Potomac were tendered to our patriotic troops through me. Measures have been taken to procure the payment in full of these troops, and of the expenses attended their services, by the United States, in accordance with the terms of the call by the President. A large portion of the amount has already been paid. Having accompanied this force to Hagerstown, I am enabled to speak of courage, fidelity and cheerfulness with which the men suffered, unaccustomed privations, and bore the fire of the rebel force, performing with alacrity all the service, that was required of them.

THE THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DRAFT.

On the 4th of August last, a draft of 300,000 militia, to serve for nine months, was ordered by the President under the act of Congress of 17th July, 1862, and regulations were made by his authority in pursuance of that act, under which regulations the enrollment and draft were conducted in this State, our militia laws being found to be defective. Several counties and districts having already supplied by volunteers their proportion of the quota of this State, were exempted from the draft, and time was given to enable others to raise the required number of men by voluntary enlistments.

The draft was generally proceeded with throughout the State on the 30th day of October last, and the drafted men were directed to be placed in the several camps of rendezvous established under the regulations, where they were organized and elected their officers, and have since gone forward to the army in the field. The draft was eminently successful, and when the men had been marched to the rendezvous, my agency in the matter ceased and all authority and control over the men devolved on the United States officers. I cannot but commend the people of Pennsylvania for their cheerful obedience to the requirements of the Government on this occasion. All the expenses of the draft are, of course, to be paid by the United States and I learn that officers are now in the State charged with the settlements and payments.

Including the three months volunteers, Pennsylvania has furnished to the general government more than 200,000 men since the breaking out of the rebellion, besides some 50,000 who were in service, or actually ready for it, as volunteer militia under the call of 11th of September last, making in the whole more than 250,000 men.

DEFECTS OF OUR MILITIA LAW.

The Governor then speaks of Stuart's cavalry raid into this State and adds: The militia law of this State is greatly defective and I earnestly recommend the appointment of a commission to prepare and submit an efficient system, to be reported before the adjournment of the Legislature, so that action may be had on the subject at the present session. In the hurry of ordinary business the Legislature might not be able to give the necessary attention to the preparation of a proper measure, and events which have already occurred prove the necessity of some of effectual Legislation on the subject, so that our people may be adequately protected.

The Governor then gives a list of the ordnance, arms and ammunition in possession of the State, and adds:—In regard to the election of officers in the Reserve Corps and recruitment of the regiments of the corps, and of our other gallant regiments of volunteers, I propose to send a special message in a few days, as I desire to treat these subjects somewhat at large, and to submit to Legislature some documents relating to them.

Under the act of 20th April, 1858, it is my intention to take early measures for the sale of the powder magazine in the city of Philadelphia. The powder magazine at Harrisburg is not judiciously located. A State powder magazine ought, in my judgment, to be erected on a suitable site in the vicinity of this place, and I recommend the attention of the Legislature to the subject.

In September last two batteries of rifled cannon were presented to the Commonwealth by a committee of citizens of Philadelphia, through S. V. Merrick, Esq., which are now in the Arsenal in that city. I recommend that provision be made for procuring carriages, caissons and other equipments for them. The liberal donors are entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth for their patriotic gift.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL OFFER DECLINED.

The Governor then recounts his endeavors to have the sick and wounded Pennsylvanians cared for in their own state, and pays a merited compliment to the benevolence of our people, and adds: In July last, I received, at Pittsburg, by telegraph, an offer from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of a donation of fifty thousand dollars to assist in paying bounties to volunteers. I declined this offer, because I had no authority to accept it on behalf of the public, and was unwilling to undertake the disbursement of the fund in my private capacity.—I have since received a letter on the subject from the company, suggesting other modes of disposing of the money. If the Legislature should accept the donation, I recommend that it be applied towards the erection of an asylum for our disabled soldiers, and that the trustees appointed to superintend the erection and management of the asylum be authorized to accept such further contributions as our citizens may offer. In a well managed establishment of that kind, it is probable that the pensions to be allowed by the Government to the men, will enable them to support themselves with comfort.

PAYING WAGES BY ORDERS.

It has come to my knowledge that in some parts of the State a system exists of paying the wages of workmen and laborers not in money but in orders on store-keepers for merchandise and other articles. This system, by preventing all competition, leaves the men to the uncontrolled discretion of the store-keepers. It is a system most unwise and unjust, and it affects classes of useful citizens, who as they live by the proceeds of their daily labor, have not adequate means to resist it. I have no doubt that most of the difficulties which occasionally occur between employers and their workmen are due to the prevalence of this system. That every man, for a fair day's labor should receive a fair day's wages, is but the dictate of common honesty; and while it would most unwise for the State to interfere at all with the rate of wages, it is in my judgment incumbent on her to protect her laboring population by requiring that whatever may be the wages stipulated, they shall be so paid that the recipient may purchase necessaries for himself and his family, where they can be had best and cheapest. I do most earnestly recommend this subject to the Legislature for prompt and effectual action.

THE WYOMING CANAL TO PAY UP.

The Wyoming canal is still in the hands of the receiver. Certain creditors of the company having instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court for selling the canal under the mortgage, the Attorney General has intervened in the suit to oppose the making of a decree of sale. No decree has been made, and the proceedings are yet pending. Meanwhile, it being alleged that the subscribers and stockholders have paid up but a small part of the nominal capital of the company, an information has been filed in the Supreme Court by the Attorney General, to compel them to pay up the capital, or such charges and assessments as may be necessary to extinguish the debt due to the Commonwealth. This proceeding is also still pending. It is understood that the gross receipts of the canal during the last season have been about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and the annual interest on the mortgage bonds of the company a little over fifty-one thousand dollars.

SOLDIERS AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

By the act of 20th March, 1813, it was provided that citizens absent from home in actual military service, might exercise their right of suffrage as if they were present at the usual places of election. The act was substantially re-enacted in the general election law passed on the 2d of July, 1839. The Supreme Court has recently decided that by reason of a phrase in the constitutional amendments of 1838, this provision has become unconstitutional. Pennsylvania has sent to the service about two hundred thousand citizens, who, by this decision, are disfranchised. This seems to be a hard measure—that men who testify their devotion to the country by going to the field should thereby lose the most inestimable right of a citizen. I recommend that the necessary steps be forthwith commenced to amend the constitution so as to give the right of suffrage to the citizens who are thus excluded.

CONCLUSION OF THE MESSAGE.

I cannot close this message without speaking of the unbroken loyalty and spirit of the freemen of Pennsylvania. They feel that on the preservation of the Union and the suppression of the causeless and wicked rebellion [illegible] records depend the honor, interests and the whole future welfare of the Commonwealth. They will never tolerate schemes for destroying the Government of the United States for forming separate Confederates, or any other schemes for creating general confusion and ruin, and aiding and comforting the traitors who are in arms against their country.

This State has furnished more men for the defence of our institutions, and has lost more by the casualties of war, than any other State. She has given her blood and treasure freely, and is ready to give as much more of both as may be needful. Her people intend that, by the blessing of God, this rebellion shall be suppressed, and will not be turned from their settled purpose by the wiles of masked enemies on the vacillations of feeble friends. On the contrary, they will, (as is their right,) insist that competent Integrity, Earnestness, Intellect and Vigor shall be employed in the public service, to preserve the Government, and maintain the unity of the country.

A. G. CURTIN.

List of Jurors.

For Adjourned Court, January 19th, '63.

Borough township: Daniel Reisenger, Socrates Johnston, Wm. H. M'Kenzie.
Bridgewater: James Porter.
Brighton tp: Pitchey Eakin, Jonathan M'Kenzie.
Big Beaver: Wm. Beaty James Scott.
Freedom Borough: J. Bettz.
Hookstown: T. Blackmore.
Hanover tp: Wm. Carothers, David Little.
Economy: Simon Cottom, Wm. C. Dunn.
Industry tp: George Engle.
New Sewickly: Wm. Frampton, George Teets.
Franklin tp: Simon Fisher, Wm. Pence, John G. Nelson.
New Brighton: George W. Fulton, Samuel Kelly.
North Sewickly tp: Samuel C. Clow, John Frazier, James Marshall.
Raccoon tp: Jacob Fronk.
Hopewell: Jacob Hook, Wm. Johnston.
Ohio tp: John Johnston.
South Beaver: James Lyon, James M'Geehan.
Rochester borough: John M'Koun, Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, John Wilson.
Marion tp: Sampson M'Daniel.
Chippewa tp: David M'Lean.
Greene tp: Adam Poe, John Vance.

From Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. '63

Richmond papers contains the following:

VICKSBURG, Friday, Jan. '63.

This morning our forces advanced against the enemy, who were erecting works on the lake, causing them to evacuate the place, leaving all their implements for erecting fortifications, etc. Our forces now occupy the whole country bordering on the lake, the enemy having returned to their transports and gone down the Yazoo.

Latest.—The enemy have left Chickasaw Bayou and are reported going in their transports to Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo, where it is supposed they will make an attempt to storm our works. Our forces are well advised of their movements.

CAIRO, Ill, Thursday, Jan. 2, '63.

The steamer from Memphis has arrived. There is nothing later from Vicksburg. The reason assigned by the passengers for the non arrival of the steamer from Vicksburg is that the Rebels have planted batteries at Cypress Bend, and thus prevented intercourse for the present. These will be easily cleared by our gunboats when communication becomes necessary. By way of Grenada a report had reached Memphis that there had been no fighting since the 29th ult.

☞ Maj. Isaac N. Cook, paymaster, has been arrested for a defalcation of a quarter of a million of dollars. The money is said to have been lost by gambling. Arrests were made at the same time of a number of gamblers at Cincinnati, Cairo, Chicago, Louisville, and other places, and about $70,000 of the money recovered.

BEAVER ARGUS.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

Wednesday, Jan. 14th, 1863.

T. C. Nicholson, - - - Editor

TO OUR PATRONS.

We make an earnest appeal to those of our subscribers who are in arrears for their paper, to come and pay up. Now is the time. By so doing you can save *Fifty Cents*, as after the 1st of January we will charge all who have paid us nothing yet, Two Dollars.

After the 1st of January, 1863, we will also raise the price of advertising. We are compelled to do this on account of the advance in paper. Paper that we paid $5,00 for last summer now costs us nearly $10,00. Our advertising rates will be as follows:

1 square, first insertion.....$0 75
Each subsequent insertion..... 0 25
Administrator's and Ex'rs Notices... 2 00

The *Star* will adopt the above rates of advertising, being compelled to do so from the same cause that we are. Almost all other papers in the country have increased the price of their subscription and advertising.

☞ There will be a meeting of the Teachers, of this place and vicinity, on Saturday next, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Union School house, in this borough, for the purpose of forming a Teachers' Institute. We hope the teachers generally will be present.

☞ We publish the Governor's Message in our issue of this week, which has crowded out much matter that would otherwise have been published. It is a document that should be carefully read by all.

JOHN CUTHBERTSON, Esq.—We learn that this gentleman—who served his country so faithfully in the capacity of Captain, in the 9th Pa. Reserves, and was wounded in the seven days' fight before Richmond—has resigned his commission and arrived at his home in New Brighton. His numerous friends will, doubtless, be pleased to hear that he has so far recovered his wounds that he is now out of danger, and will, we presume, resume his old vocation, and make one in our midst. Welcome home.

☞ In our paper of this week we commence the publication of the Thanksgiving Sermon (of which we spoke last week) delivered in the Locust street M. E. Church, Harrisburg, Pa., by Rev. Franklin Moore, D.D., to which we call the attention of our readers. Let it be read by every Christian and Patriot into whose hands it may fall. We also commend it to the special notice and consideration of the editor of the *Star*, hoping that he may be greatly profited thereby. We have our neighbor of the *Star* under our especial care and attention, and sincerely desire his reformation; therefore we will endeavor to throw all the light upon his darkened understanding within our power. If we fail in our efforts, we trust no blame will be attached to us.

☞ We learn, from the New Brighton *Times*, of the death of Mr. Dan'l Boyle, which occurred at Virginia City, Nevada Territory, Washoe Silver Mines, on the 10th of December last. Mr. Boyle was formerly a citizen of this county. Accompanying this letter to his mother, announcing the death of Mr. B., was an old-time pocket-piece, a five franc, bearing date 1821, being the same year of his birth, presented to him, when a small boy, by Archibald Robertson, Esq. The piece is worn so smooth, from constant friction, that most of the inscription is obliterated. Mr. B. carried it about his person from the time of its receipt till his death.

EXECUTION POSTPONED.—The execution of Robert Pool, which was fixed to have taken place on Friday last, at Wheeling, Va., has been postponed by Gov. Pierpont, until Friday, the 13th of March. This respite was granted upon the petition of the ministers of Wheeling, who have been conversing with Pool, and who represented that he was not prepared to die, but tho't he exhibited signs of a change of heart that might be fully brought about if a little time were given.

☞ We have been handed a letter, by a friend, from Lieut. Joseph Reed, commanding Co. F, 10th Pa. Reserves, giving a correct list of the killed, wounded and missing of his company, with a request to publish it for the satisfaction of their friends in Beaver county:

Killed—Henry Gull, Beaver; John Edgar, Darlington; Christian B. Holland, Rochester—3.

Wounded—1st Sergt. Geo. S. Lehmer, Rochester; Henry Pheifer, Rochester; Wm. Swager, Mercer; Alex. Dawson, Ohio tp.; John Purvis, Rochester; Daniel Barto, Baden; Clark M'Connell, Freedom, Edward Neville, Brighton tp.—8.

Missing—John P. Wilson, Beaver; James L. Wilson, Beaver; Casper Gull, Bridgewater; Wm. Kettlewood, Rochester; Hiram S. Reno, Rochester; Ira Neville, Brighton tp.; Jas. P. McGaughey, New Brighton; Samuel Hamilton, Ohio tp.—8.

Letter from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 10, 1863.

Mr. Editor: The Legislature has been organized in both branches. In the Senate, Geo. V. Lawrence was elected Speaker. The Clerk and other officers nearly the same as last session. In the House, John Cessna, of Bedford, Union Democrat, was elected Speaker. This is a sore hit at the Hughes-Vallandigham faction. In caucus, Cessna had about two-thirds of the votes, though every possible exertion was made by the Hughes men. The Governor sent in his Message on Wednesday. I presume you have read it, which precludes any necessity for my referring to it here. It is a truly loyal document, and will speak for itself.

The Report of the State Treasurer was received same day. As this document refers solely to the finances of the Commonwealth, I will call your attention to a few items in it:

The balance in Treasury on 30th Nov. 1861	$1,551,605 72
Receipts during the year 1861..	5,211,747 63
	$6,763,353 35
Payments during the year end'g Nov. 30, 1862	4,590,509 25
Balance in Treas'y, Nov. 30, '62..	$2,172,844 10
Of this bal. there is remaining, of the War loan of May 15, '61..	195,576 27
Nett balance applicable to ordinary purposes, payment of public debt, etc., etc	$1,977,267 83
Ordinary receipts of 1862	$4,047,822 30
" " 1861	3,017,645 57
Excess of receipts for 1862	$1,030,176 82
Paym'ts for ordinary purposes '61	$1,118,662 98
" " " '62	1,023,345 77
Decrease in expendit'rs of '62..	S. 95,317 16

I will send you a copy of the Report as soon as I can obtain it.

A. B. C.

☞ We are informed by the U. S. Collector for this Collection District, that he will be at the office of Mr. Davenport, the Assessor for the District, during the week of the Court in this place, which commences on the 19th inst. Persons having business with him can avail themselves of that opportunity to see him. We have no doubt he will be pleased to meet such, and that it will be profitable to such as may have taxes to pay.

Agricultural Notice.

The Board of Managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, are hereby requested to meet at the Court House, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, p. m., as business of importance to the Society will be brought before the Board. A full meeting of the Board of Managers is respectfully solicited. By order of President.

A. G. M'CREARY, Rec. Sec'y.

The Two New Speakers.

The new Speaker of the Senate, Mr. George V. Lawrence, is from Washington county. Certain traits, it is said, are inherent in certain families. If this is the case, an aptness for parliamentary business must be the characteristic of the Lawrences. The father of the present Speaker (Joseph Lawrence) was for nine years in the Legislature, and also served as State Treasurer and member of Congress. The brother of the Speaker (now deceased) was the presiding officer of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for two years.

The Speaker himself is a native of the county which he represents, is about forty-five years of age, and almost as tall as President Lincoln.—He was first elected to the Legislature in 1844, and served two sessions; was elected to the Senate in 1848, and then again served two terms in the lower House. Finally he was chosen for the Senate in 1860.

These genealogical and personal facts are presented in order that the public, in the event of the death of the present Governor, (who never was in better health in his life than at present,) may known something about his temporary successor.

Mr. John Cessna, of Bedford county, who assumes the duties of Speaker of the House, has borne the reputation of being learned in parliamentary law. He held the same position in 1851 as at present, and enriched the Legislative manuals with a number of valuable decisions. He has been prominent in political life for a number of years, and is a man whose peculiar ability is admitted even by his political opponents.

☞ We have by telegraph from Washington, says the *Tribune*, a most important disclaimer by M. Mercier, Embassador, of Napoleon III., on behalf of his Imperial master, of any designs or purpose adverse to the restoration of the intority and authority of our Federal Union. We make the single comment thereon that His Majesty's intentions have hitherto been imperfectly understood or imperfectly indicated by the journals—whether Parisian or American—which speak as though in his interest if not from his inspiration. But then even Europeans may sometime change their winds, and not always see things in the same light this year as they did last.

ANOTHER WARNING.—The wife of Rev. H. M. Manson, of Easton, was burned to death last week, having set her clothing on fire by attempting to fill a lighted lamp with oil. When will the people take warning and abandon a practice so dangerous? *Lamps should invariably be filled and trimmed when cold.* It is dangerous even to fill, with carbon oil, a lamp which has just been extinguished, and which may be heated to such degree as to ignite the vapor of the oil.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Advices from New Orleans report that the rebels have 12,000 men and thirty guns at Fort Hudson. The earthworks are said to be twelve miles in extent.

☞ We publish the following letter, taken from the New Brighton *Times*, at the request of the writer:

168th Regt. SUFFOLK, VA.
Dec. 21st, 1862.

Editor New Brighton Times—Dear Sir:—I have read an article taken from the Pittsburg papers, headed "our drafted men in Washington," which reads as follows:

"On Thursday last quite an amusing scene was witnessed in Washington. The 168th and 169th Pennsylvania Regiments, (the Drafted men from Camp Howe,) had been ordered to embark at the seventh street wharf for Fortress Monroe. There appeared to be a great lack of discipline in the Regiments, and as some mutinous conduct seemed to be brewing; an aid to Gen. Casey, Capt. Church, was dispatched to the spot, who reported that the regiments were disorganized and scattering over the neighborhood. About twenty of Scotts Nine Hundred (Cavalry) were dispatched to the ground under command of Capt. C., who collected the insurgents and with the aid of the Colonel of one of the regiments the men were driven on board like sheep."

Now the truth of the matter is that a small squad was sent down to the wharf to guard some government stores that were to be shipped on the steamer; having no orders to interfere with the militia whatever.

Both regiments had embarked on the steamers South America and Hero the day before, and that morning about fifty or perhaps a hundred were loitering about on shore awaiting the departure of the boats. There was no lack of discipline—no mutiny apprehended, nor even thought of; neither were the men strolling over the neighborhood; but the gallant and chivalrous Captain and Bull Run skedaddler—to show his contempt for drafted men, transcended his authority by interfering with and trying to drive the men aboard of the boats.—The men thinking it an imposition and assumption of authority on the part of the Cavalry, resisted and refused to go on board, when quite an excitement was raised, the men on the boats telling those on the wharf to throw the Cavalry in the river and to charge bayonet on them. The Cavalry with drawn swords seemed determined to drive them aboard when the Militia made a rush for the guns. Here upon Colonel Jack stepped between the two parties, and ordered the Cavalry to leave the Captain then told the Colonel that he would have him arrested, which raised the ire of our Colonel who turned to his men and told them to bring out their muskets and he would see who would be arrested first. The brave and daring Bull Run skedaddler, in a voice of description the behavior part of a coward, gave the order to right about, double quick, march; and away they went in regular Bull Run style amid the shouts, hisses, groans and jeers of both regiments and the citizens on shore, after which our Colonel who, by the way is every inch a man, reported the Captain to the proper authorities and he was placed in the guard house for twenty-four hours, "like a sheep." After this the men quietly went aboard of their respective boats and took their departure for Fortress Monroe from thence to Newport News, where we remained ten days and then removed to this place. The health of the regiment is good, the boys from New Brighton are well. It is reported that from thirty to forty thousand men are at this place. The 168th has received their tents to-day. The weather is warm and pleasant.

Yours truly,
HARRIS E. SMITH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Circassian arrived to-night from New Orleans with dates to the 3d inst. She was detained by Gen Banks to bring dispatches for Gen. Halleck.

Purser Cook, of the Creole, reports by the arrival of the gunboat Clifton, at Southwest Pass, on the evening of the 3d: I learn that early on the morning of the 1st inst. the rebels made an attack by land and water on the Federal forces at Galveston. The gunboats were attacked by [illegible] steamers, protected by double bales of cotton, and loaded with troops armed with rifles, muskets, &c.

The Harriet Lane was captured by boarding, after almost all her officers, including Captain Wainwright and Lieutenant Lee, and about 130 all told, had been killed in the fight firing from the rebels. My informant states that only two of the officers and fifteen of the crew escaped. The gunboats Clifton and Owasco engaged and escaped. The former had no men and but one wounded. The Owasco lost one killed and three wounded. Two barks, loaded with coal, fell into the hands of the enemy. The flagship Westfield being aground in another channel, her crew were transferred to the transports, and Commander Renshaw fearing that she would fall into the hands of the rebels, blew her up. By some mismanagement or accident the explosion occurred before the boat containing Com. Renshaw, Lieut. Zimmerman and the boat's crew got away, and they consequently were blown up with the ship.

The crew of the Westfield arrived at New Orleans in transports, and the remaining troops are on their way back, as they did not arrive until the place had been evacuated. All the fleet is on the way to New Orleans.

The rebel force is estimated at five thousand, under command of Gen. Magruder. Our land force, under Burdell, of Mass., did not exceed 3,000, the residue not having arrived at the time of the fight.

Our loss is estimated at 150 killed, and 200 taken prisoners, the latter suffering the most. It is thought that the rebel loss is much more than our own.

The Federal troops were on the long wharves of Galveston, and repulsed the charges of the rebels before they surrendered.

Public Schools of the Independent Shool District of Porough Township.

These Schools are now open. New and commodious School Buildings have been erected, and comfortable furniture provided therefor, at considerable expense to the District.—Believing that all parents feel a deep interest in the success of the Schools, and the advancement of their children in education, and are willing to give every aid to the good cause, the Board of Directors and Teachers of the District take this means of calling their attention to a few important points, and ask their hearty co-operation and assistance in accomplishing the objects aimed at.

Regularity and *promptness* in the *attendance* of pupils are of the very first importance, and without these all efforts of the Teachers must, to a great degree, prove futile.

A proper *gradation* and *classification* of the pupils are absolutely necessary, economizing the time of the Teachers and securing to all the full benefits of their instructions;—but to accomplish this there must be *uniformity of Text-books*. The law also makes it the duty of Directors to see that this uniformity exists.

The preservation of the *School buildings, and their surroundings*, and the *furniture* therein, from wanton or thoughtless *destruction* or *injury*, is also necessary.

The better to secure each and all of these desirable objects, the following Rules and Regulations have been adopted by the Board of Directors:—

1. In all cases of absence of pupils, the Teachers will require the pupils, on their return to School to bring the written statement of their parents or *guardians*, stating whether or not such *pupils* were absent by their direction and consent, which statement should specify the day and length of time such absence was with their approbation and consent.

2. The Text-Books used in the Schools shall be the following, viz: Osgood's Spellers and Readers (the different grades of each); Mitchell's Geographies; Covell's Granimar; Stodart's Mental and Intellectual Arithmetics; Ray's Written and Practical Arithmetics. (Other Text-books will be designated, from time to time, as they may be required.

3. The Board will expect the Teachers to preserve and keep in good order the *School* Buildings and Furniture, Out-buildings, Fences, etc., but in cases of wanton abuse and injury thereof by the pupils, the *parents or guardians* of the pupils so offending, shall pay all damage done by them.

These Rules are to be enforced by the Teachers; and, in all cases, pupils offending against, or refusing observance of the same, shall be suspended from the privileges of the Schools, until they, or their parents, as the case may be, comply with the same. Much may be done by parents in securing a cheerful and prompt observance of these Rules.

To some, on first thought, compliance may seem hard, or perhaps useless and unnecessary; but a moment's reflection cannot fail to convince all that nothing is required but what is essential to a well conducted School, and co-operation on their part, by a ready submission to their children, as to punctuality and regularity in attendance, etc., cannot fail to render the labors and duties of the School Room, as regards both Teachers and Pupils, more pleasant and cheerful.

In conclusion, we ask every parent to assist with us in an effort to make our Schools pleasant and profitable to the children—a blessing and an honor to the people of our District.

N. B. *All* Text-books used in the Schools can be obtained at the store of H. B. Anderson, Beaver.

St. Louis, Jan. 8.—Advices from Springfield Mo. state that a rebel force, reported six thousand strong, under Burbridge and Marmaduke, with six pieces of artillery, are within two and a half miles of that place and opened on the town without giving notice to remove the women and children. One thousand rebel cavalry, in line of battle, were visible from the town. Gen. Brown has loop-holed the houses and will make a vigorous resistance.

St. Louis, Jan. 10.—A party sent to Lebanon yesterday, to repair telegraph line between that point and Springfield, returned at three o'clock this morning, and report that when within thirty miles of Springfield the cavalry escort accompanying them came upon a band of rebels who had just captured a train of forty wagons heavily laden with army stores for Springfield. The cavalry charged upon them and recaptured the train just as the rebels were firing the wagons. Prisoners had taken to the woods report that the rebels had taken Springfield and nearly destroyed it by fire and captured all our stores. Our troops are at Fort Lyon, a strong fortification three quarters of a mile northward of the town. The enrolled militia of Sand Spring had joined the rebels. The telegraph line is now down west of Waynesville, eighty-five miles from Springfield.

Cairo, Jan. 10.—Dispatches from Memphis dated this morning, say that Gen. McClernand has arrived at Vicksburg, and superceded Gen. Sherman in command of the forces engaged in the attack on that place

MARRIED—On Dec. 31st, 1862, at Jeffs Hotel, in Beaver, by Rev. J. Smith, Mr. Robt. McCLANE, of New Brighton, and Miss MARY JANE McCLANE, of Carroll county, Ohio.

DIED—On Dec. 29th, 1862, at her residence in Beaver, Mrs. MARY ANN CAFFEE.

RAIL-ROAD HOUSE,

ADAM JOHNSON, PRO'R,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

CAPE RACE, Jan. 10.—The steamer Jura, from Londonderry on the 2d inst., passed off this point at noon to-day, and was anticipated by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The workingmen of Mancester held a meeting to express sympathy with the North in their efforts to suppress the rebellion in the United States, and a congratulatory address to President Lincoln on his course was adopted.

The English revenue accounts show an increase during the year of $2,392,000. The London *Times* thinks that this proves that cotton is not king, *and it would be far better for England to keep all her cotton operatives on public pensions till they were absorbed in other trades than vary one point in her national policy.*

Additional French troops in Mexico were declared to be indispensable to a successful issue of the campaign.—It was intimated that reinforcements of 10,000 was necessary.

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

Beaver Station—GOING EAST.

Commencing, Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:

8:00 A. M.	Arrives at Pittsburgh,	9:20	A. M.
2:52 P. M.	" "	4:10	P. M.
7:20 P. M.	" "	8:45	P. M.

GOING WEST—

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:

6:40 A. M.	Arrives at Beaver,	8:10	A. M.
1:40 P. M.	Rochester	3:00	P. M.
3:00 P. M.	"	4:30	P. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*

F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

Rochester Station—GOING EAST.

Commencing on and after Sunday, Jan. 4 '63. Trains leave Rochester Station as follows:

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	6:55 A. M.	8:40 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:45 P. M.	2:50 P. M.
Mail,	2:15 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
1st Express,	8:40 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
2d Express,	10:00 P. M.	11:00 P. M.

GOING WEST—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:30 A. M.	11:28 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	4:20 P. M.	6:05 P. M.
Mail,	8:00 A. M.	9:26 A. M.
1st Express,	1:50 A. M.	3:05 A. M.
2d Express,	1:40 P. M.	2:55 P. M.

AUG. BRADLEY, Supt., E. D.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

THE combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruations, removing all obstructions, either from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, fatigue, hysterics, pain in the back and limbs, etc., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

Dr Cheeseman's Pills

Mark the commencement of a new era in the treatment of these irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills

are the most effectual remedy known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, *inducing, with certainty, the proper discharge.* They are known to thousands who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the Price One Dollar per Box, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills *sent by mail, promptly*, by remitting to the Proprietor. Sold by Druggists generally.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, Proprietor.

20 Cedar St., New York.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Levaria Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Sheriff's office, in the borough of Beaver, on

Saturday, January 31st, 1863,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described property, to wit: All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the undivided one-third of the following lots of ground being Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, situate in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded as follows, to wit: On the North by lot No. 13, on the East by Canal, on the South by lot No. 20, and on the West by Beaver river. There being erected on lots Nos. 14 and 15 a large four story Bucket Factory, being 40 feet front on a street running through said lots, and eighty-five feet deep, the basement story of stone, and three stories of wood; also a small frame shed on the south side of said building about 20 by 20 feet. On the east side of street running through said lots there are erected two brick dry kilns about 15 by 20 feet. There is belonging to said lots Nos. 14 and 15 the undivided one-third of ten shares of stock in the New Brighton Water Company, each share being equal to the one-hundredth part of all the water belonging to the race of said Company. There are erected on lots No. 17 and 18, a large four story Tub Factory, 40 feet on street, running through said lots, and 40 feet deep, the basement stone, and three stories of wood; also two brick dry kilns, on the east side of road running through said lots, about 15 by 20 feet; there is also one other brick dry kiln, partly on lot No. 16 and partly on lot No. 17. There is belonging to lots Nos. 16, 17 and 18, the undivided one-third of nine shares of Stock in the New Brighton Water Company, each share being equal to the one-hundredth part of all the water belonging to the Race of said Company.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm. S. Gill at the suit of Christian Ilmsen, assignee of Rhey & Matthews, for the of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank.

JOHN ROBERTS, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, Jan. 12, '63.

H. B. ANDERSON,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE Styles of DRESS GOODS kept constantly on hands and for sale, for

CASH OR PRODUCE.

Beaver, January 14th, 1863.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS,

BARBER & HAIR-DRESSER.

(Shop one door east of Proudley's Hotel,

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A

LIST OF LETTERS, UNCALLED FOR, remaining in the Post office at Beaver C. H. Pa., Dec. 31st, 1862.

Boyd Sallie J	Jack J W J
Beighey Nicholas	Kidd Jas
Cain Lida	M'Therson Jas
Davidson Saml	Purdy Wm F
Davis John	Strock Lydia A
Franklin Thos	Wright Mary E
Field Wm F	Wilson Mary E
Graham Wm	WhitsellSaml
Irons David, 2	

Persons calling for letters in the above List will please say they advertised.

M. J. ANDERSON, P. M.

☞ Office Hours: From 7 A. M. till 6 P. M.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of FRANCIS ALCORN, late of Pulaski, tp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim gainst said estate will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY PHILLIS, Pulaski tp.,
dec10 Executor.

Wanted Immediately,

FOX, MINK, RACCOON, SKUNK, and MUSKRAT SKINS; for which the highest prices, in Cash, will be paid at the Cheap Clothing Store of I. N. ATKINS, Beaver—sign of the Big Hat. dec17

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12, 1862.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

Premiums Received from November 1, 1861, to October 31, 1862:		
On Marine and Inland Risks,	$226,308 81	
On Fire Risks,	99,321 30	
		$325,630 11
Premiums on policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1861,		198,908 05
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, '61, to Oct. 31, 62:		
On Marine and Inland Risks,	$218,142 82	
On Fire Risks,	100,0000 25	
		$318,143 07
Int. for same period; Salvages, &c.		58,715 20
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above:		
Marine and Inland Navgt'n losses	$88,885 60	
Fire losses	28,340 64	
Return premiums	84,785 34	
Re-Insurances	18,146 75	
Agency Charges	14,427 09	
Adv., Print'g, &c.	2,211 52	
Taxes	6,850 48	
Expenses, Salaries, Rents, &c.	20,266 91	
		$213,804 42
Surplus,		$163,053 85

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, *November 1, 1862.*

$100,000	U. S. 5 per ct. loan	$93,000 00
20,000	" 6 "	20 750 00
33,000	" 6 " Treasury Notes	41,910 00
25,000	" 7 3-10 per cent Treasury Notes	26,000 00
100,000	S. of Pa. 5 pr ct. loan	95.330 00
54,000	" 6 "	57,130 00
123,050	Phila. city 6 "	126,083 00
30,000	S of Tenn. 5 "	12,000 00
20,000	Pa. R. R. 1st Mortgage 6 per cent bonds,	22,800 00
50,000	Pa. R. R. 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds	53,375 00
5,000	Pa. R. R. 100 Shares Stock	5,500 00
15,000	Germantown Gas Co. 300 shares of stock, principal and inst. guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia.	15,600 00
112,700	Loans on bond and mortgage, amply secured	113,790 00
Par, $688,750	Market Value, Cost, 663,749 62	$683,178 00
Real estate		54,363 35
Bills receivable, for Insurances made,		91,252 68
Balances due at Agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the Company		36,911 55
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance & other Companies, $16,803, estimated value		4,518 00
Cash on deposit with U. States Government subject to ten days' call	$80,000 00	
Cash on deposit in banks	28,727 94	
Cash in Drawer	280 74	
		109,008 68
		$976.212 16

NOVEMBER 12, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the first December proximo.

They have also declared a scrip dividend of FORTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums for the year ending October 31, 1862, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the first December proximo.

They have ordered also that the remaining outstanding SCRIP of the Company of the issues of the years prior to 1858, be redeemed in cash on and after February 2, 1863, from which date all interest thereon shall cease.

☞ No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, William Eyre, Jr., Jas. C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Dr. R. M. Huston, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Charles Kelly, Robert Burton, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Peniston, Henry Sloan, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Spencer M'Ilvaine, Jacob P. Jones, James B. M'Farland, Joshua P. Eyre, John B. Semple, *Pitts.* D. T. Morgan, *Pitts.* A. B. Berger, *Pitts.*

THOMAS C. HAND, *Pres't.*
JOHN C. DAVIS *Vice Pres't.*
HENRY LYLBURN, *Sec'y.*

HENRY HOOPES,

Agent,

NEW BRIGHTON PA.

LIST OF LETTERS UNCALLED FOR, remaining in the Post Office at Rochester Pa., Dec. 31st, 1862:

Adderby Rev Wm	Lee H E
Beaumont Godfrey	Leonard James
Barrett Henry	Leonard J C
Barnes Mrs Mary	Lancaster Mary
Bates Stockton	Milter Emma
Carper Abby	M'Masters A D
Davis James M	Newton L
Darkins John W	Oldham Rachel
Frederick Conrad	Porter James
Frederick & Blackmore	Powell Henry
Gourley John	Rager Capt. Jas.
Grim David	Reed Isabella, 2
Hoffman Conrad	Shrodes Ellen
Hartsell Eli	Small Maggie
Holing Bellmina	Smith Hy
Henry Christopher	Taylor David
Hein P.	Willis Lizzie
Jackson Pamela	

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

NOTICE.

James Hoey vs Susan Hoey,	In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 70, March Term, 1862.

LIBEL FOR DIVORCE.

The original and alias subpœna in this case having been returned *N. E. I.*, and due proof having been made that Susan Hoey could not be found in Beaver county, I am therefore directed to give notice according to law, requiring the respondent, Susan Hoey, to appear in this Court, on the first day of next term, being the first Monday of March next, to answer the petition of libelant.

Susan Hoey, the respondent above named, is hereby notified to appear in this Court on the first Monday of March next, in pursuance of said order. JOHN ROBERTS,

dec17 Sheriff.

List of Causes

FOR ADJOURNED COURT, 3D MONDAY JANUARY, 1863;

George Hobert	vs	Nathan P. Couch.
John D. Dougherty	"	Dr. John Winans,
James Duncan	"	Jno. M. Ewing et al.
Hiram Meanor et al.	"	Hugh Anderson.
Same	"	Same,
Bank Lawrence Co.	"	Selah Chamberlin.
Same	"	Same.
Same	"	Same, et al.
James Kelly	"	James M'Elduff.
Same, et ux	"	Same.
Jacob J. Noss	"	John Blake's adm'r

M. WEYAND, Proth'y.'s

JAMES S. RUTAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(*DISTRICT ATTORNEY.*)

BEAVER, PENN'A.

☞ Office in the Court House.

ALL claims against the Government for back pay, bounty and pensions, prosecuted to collection with the least possible delay. dec3'62

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of M'CONNELL & DARRAGHS, Fallston, engaged in the Foundry and Machine Business, was duly dissolved on the 3d day of June, 1862. The books of the late firm will be settled by M. Darragh & Co. at their office in Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., where they will continue said business in all its branches. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm will please call and settle immediately. DAVID M'CONNELL,

MATTISON DARRAGH,

Fallston, je10, '62* S. H. DARRAGH.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of HENRY REED, late of Hopewell Township, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZA REED,
THOMAS REED.
sep17. Administrators.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEN. BOSWELL, late of New Brighton, Beaver county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly autenticated for settlement.

JOHN BOSWELL,
BENJ BEDISON,
June 25, 1862. Executors.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on estate of Joseph McCready, Sr., dec'd., late of Greene tp., Beaver county, Pa., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES McCREADY,

oc22. Executor.

Estate of David Minis, Jr., M.D., Dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Wills, &c., of the county of Beaver, upon the estate of DAVID MINIS, Jr. M. D., dec'd., late of Borough tp., in said county, to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Beaver in said county. Debtors will make payment, and creditors present their claims duly authenticated to the undersigned.

DANIEL AGNEW,
April 12. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of MICHAEL RAMBO, late of Raccoon township, Beaver county, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JACOB FRONK,
sep24. Administrator.

Stray Mare.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in Big Beaver township, Beaver county, on the evening of the 24th of April, a small Bay Mare, about 5 years old, shod all around, saddle marks, off hind hough enlarged by a cut or bruise; no other marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away, or otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

june11 3t* JAMES K. CALHOUN.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in New Sewickley tp., Beaver co., Pa., on the 6th of October, 1862, a red cow, with a white face, about 6 years old; she had a bell on, and two or three slits in the ear, no other marks visible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

oc22-3t. A. P. SMITH.

Notice

IS hereby given that I have been appointed as Surgeon by the Pension Department, to examine wounded and invalid Soldiers, discharged from the service; that my authority extends to any County, State or Territory, and that I am now ready to enter upon the discharge of my duties.

GEORGE McCOOK, M. D.,
Oct. 15—4t. Examining Surgeon.

NOTICE.

AARON MOORE, of this Borough is the only LICENSED AUCTIONEER in this county. He is, at any time, ready to perform the duties of his office when notified. Any other who attempts to sell at Auction, except at Administrator's sale, does it in violation of law. The penalty is not less than $60.

Beaver, Dec. 10, '62.

Strav.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Chippewa tp., about the 1st of July, a White Heifer, 2 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

Aug. 21—2m. THOS. M'KINLEY.

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled account with me, or Smith & Collins, within the last twenty years, for Carding, Spinning, &c., will please call at the Fallston Woolen Factory, before the first of October, 1862, and settle the same by cash or note.

jy16,'62. EPH'M. SMITH

TOBACCO—Anderson's Fine Cut, Natural Leaf, Grant's, Baltimore Plug, and On Dy, a

Office of JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,

140 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed SUBSRRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct Bonds.

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100 $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50 $100, $500, $1000 and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country: and the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the *Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.*

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

$30. Employment. $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED TO SELL GOODS FOR THE ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

Manufacturing Company.

WILL GIVE A COMMISSION OF one hundred per. cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages of from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address with stamp,

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For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detriot, Michigan. July 2, 1862.

JAS. C. GRIERSON

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Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Also Dealer in

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Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M., Prin.

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A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL FOR THE EDUcation of Young Ladies. Special care given in the Primary and Preparatory Departments.

All expenses except Tuition and Washing, per term of fourteen weeks..... $8 00

Tuition from $3 50 to $8 00.

No efforts spared to make the school worthy of the confidence of its patrons.

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☞ The next term commences Dec. 8th, '62

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION

OF THE

MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

BY JOHN S. HART, LL. D.,

12MO., muslin, price 50 cents: paper covers, 25 cents. Copies of this book will be sent by mail on receipt of the price, in postage stamps. Pleas address

J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher,

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mar26.

"The Union,"

Arch Street above Third,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Upton S. Newcomer, Prop'r

THIS Hotel is central. Convenient by Passenger Railway Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the Travelling Public.

TERMS, $1.50 PER DAY.

"The Howe Sewing Machine,"

SOLD BY

A. M. M'GREGOR,

CORNER PENN & ST. CLAIR STS.,

PITTSBURG, PENN'A.,

NEEDS ONLY TO BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. fap22—6m.

A. R. THOMSON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office, corner of Third street and the Diamond.

BEAVER, PA.

may 21.

BENTEL, ARBUCKLE & CO.

MANUFACTUTERS OF

CARBON OIL,

ROCHESTER,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA. fap2

Lost Dog.

LOST in Rochester, on the 21st of October, a Black Shepherd Dog, with white rim around his neck, and white tip on the end of his tail; answers to the name of "Ring." Any person finding said dog will be suitably awarded by leaving him at Johnston's Hotel, near Rochester Depot, or at the residence of the subscriber in New Sewickly tp.

nov12 OHN GARRARD.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of testamentary on the estat of THOMAS MOORE, late of Greene town ship, Beaver County, Penn'a dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES NELSON, Hanover tp,
nov5. Administrator.

C. P. CUMMINS, M. D. ..... J. M. CUMMINS, M. D.

C. P. Cummins & Son,

OFFER their professional services as Physicians and Surgeons, to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity. They can always be found, when not professionally engaged, at the Drug Store of C. P. Cummins, M. D.

PHOENIX LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 216 CENTRE STREE.

ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.

HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*

Ma7 y—3 mos.

Beaver County, ss:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for said County, before the Hon. Judges of said Court, in the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Henry Toy, late of North Sewickly township, said county, deceased.

Now, to wit: Nov. 12, 1862, on motion the Court grant an alias Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd., to wit: Mary Toy, (widow); Melissa, intermarried with Stanley W. Freed, of Beaver co.; James Toy, (dead) leaving a widow Caroline, and children John, Henry and James, Beaver co.—John who resides in Washington county; Henry who resides in Illinois; William, Ephraim, Hannah, Mary and Eliza, who is dead, leaving a daughter, Nancy Jones, who are minors above 14 years, all reside in Beaver co.; John Toy, who resides in Washington co.; Ephraim Toy, who resides in Indiana; Nancy Jones, daughter of Eliza Jones, daughter of said dec'd., (now dead) leaving a husband and child, Nancy who resides in Missouri; Henry Toy who resides in Illinois; Hannah Sears married to Ephraim Sears, who resides in Missouri; Ephraim, who resides in Indiana; William Toy, who resides in Beaver county; Castor, intermarried to Benjamin Castor, who resides in Indiana—and all others interested, to shew cause, if any they have, why an Inquest to make partition of the real estate of said deceased, should not be awarded, at an Orphans' Court to be held on the third Monday of January next.

A true copy of Rule.

Attest: A. G. M'CREARY, Cl'k.

dec10

Beaver County, ss:

IN the Orphans Court, in and for Beaver county, before the Hon. Daniel Agnew, President, and his Associate Judges of said Court. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Gain Cain, deceased.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To Daniel M'Callister and Esther his wife, in right of said Esther, Wm. B. M'Elhany, and Hannah his wife, in right of said Hannah; Nancy and Mary Cain, and heirs of James P. Cain, who died prior to the said intestate, to wit: Margaret married to James M'Culloch; Mary married to James F. Johnston; Agnes married to Thos. Barns; George, Elijah and Asenith, the last two being minors over 14, and all of whom reside in Beaver county, except Mary, who resides in Galia co., O., and all others interested, Greeting: You, and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Hon. Judges of our said Court at Beaver, at an Orphan's Court, to be held on the 1st Monday of March next, to accept or refuse the real estate of said George Cain, dec'd., situate in Independence tp., in said county, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an Inquest duly awarded by our said Court and returned by the Sheriff of said county to September Term, 1862, and found to contain, as follows: 113 acres 71 perches, and valued at 11.33 per acre, and in the event of non-acceptance to shew cause who the same should not be sold. Herein fail not.

Witness, the Hon Daniel Agnew, President of said Court, at Beaver, this 12th day of Nov. 1862. [dec10] A. G. M'CREARY, Cl'k.

A Rare Chance for a Good Investment,

FOR SALE,

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A COUNTRY STORE, in a good location, with a large run of custom; situate within 13 miles of Pittsburg. Just in time for Fall and Winter Trade. Stock low at present; no unsalable Goods. Terms easy. For a man of limited capital, no better chance could be offered.—Store and dwelling house for sale or rent.—Address "R. L." Allegheny City, Pa., giving real name, and stating where an interview can be held. Oct. 15.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having business with the subscriber will please call with Mr. Robert Tallon, who is duly authorized to attend to all business during my absence. Also all persons having unsettled accounts will call and make settlement as soon as possible. As it has become my duty to leave home for the purpose of serving my country, I hope my customers will still give their patronage as usual, as they will find Mr. Tallon at the shoe shop and my son, James, at the tan-yard.

sep3, 1862. JOHN D. STOKES.

Dividend No. 9.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Nov. 4, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the past 6 months, has been declared this day, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on DEMAND. This dividend will be free of the United States TAX, the Bank having assumed the payment of the same to the Government. EDWARD HOOPS,

nov19'62 Cashier.

ADMINSTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of MARIAH A. W. EAKIN late of Big Beaver tp., Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. HUGH MARTIN, Darlington tp.,

nov19,'62 Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of A. D. Gilliland, New Brighton, engaged in the business of merchandise, was duly dissolved on the 19th day of April, 1862. The Books will be settled at the store of M. Gilliland. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm, will please call and settle immediately, as the Books will be closed without delay.

A. D. GILLILAND,
M. GILLILAND,
New Brighton, May 19, 1862.

Confessions & Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid dressed envelopes, single copies may be had of the author. NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

mar26:1y.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND ALWAYS READY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

LONG marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a pot of this ALL HEALING & COOLING Salves will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

SABRE CUTS AND GUNSHOT WOUNDS

at stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightly wounds.

WIVES AND SISTERS OF OUR VOLUNTEERS

Yo can not put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY SALVE

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and cold night air, is often seized the most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGHS and SUFFOCATING HOARSNESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and the most distressing or DANGEROUS COUGH. Thefore we say to the whole army,

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over 30 years Doctor Holloway has supplied the armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time he special agent there has sold over a ton in one day. These Medicines are fatal enemies of the Soldier in Camp, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SCURVY, and SCROFULOUS ERUPTIONS, disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the Country rings throughout the land

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures,

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.

A Family and an Agricultural Journal,

DEVOTED TO

CHOICE LITERATURE,

INCLUDING

Poetry, Novelettes, Tales,

AND MORAL AND ENTERTAINING READING GENERALLY.

In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extensive means. The Novelettes, Tales, Poetry, &c., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

Agriculture and Horticulture,

EMBRACING

Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, &c.

In all their branches, as conducted on the latest and most approved system.

Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry, and to protect them so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empirics and sensation-adventurers by which the Farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* will alone be worth the whole price of subscription, as every Farmer and Gardener, who has a proper conception of his calling, will readily admit.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

The same industry, care, and discrimination, in gathering and preparing the Stirring Events of the Day, expressly for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given so universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public. The labor required in this department is never fully appreciated by the reader. It would be impossible to present, the condensed and carefully made-up form in which it appears, a concrete mass of all the most interesting news of the week, without involving much physical labor, tact and judgement.

We annex the *testimonials*, to which we beg leave to call attention of all who think of subscribing for a newspaper:

Advance Cash Terms.

One copy, one year, $2; one copy, three years, $5.00; three copies, one year, $5.00; Five Copies, One Year, $8.00; Ten Copies, One Year, $15.00; Twenty Copies, One Year, $28.00.

☞ Subscription not paid within the year, $2.50.

☞ A Club of five subscribers, at $8, will entitle the person getting it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten or more, to a copy for one year. All Club subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for, unless re-ordered.

☞ No order will receive attention unless accompanied with the cash.

☞ Specimen numbers sent to applicants.

PHILIP R. FREAS,
Editor and Proprietor,
Germantown, Philadelphia, Oct. 22, '62.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER.

And Other

Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind having suffered through the medium of the body will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will once more resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and unrivaled excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind, to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streets, all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths, but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to—

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

KOLLOCK'S

Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
mar26

RAIL-ROAD HOUSE,

ADAM JOHNSON, PRO'R,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

"VANITY FAIR."

"This is the first really clever comic and satirical journal we have had in America—and really clever it is. It is both sharp and good-tempered, and not afraid to say that its soul is its own—which shows that it has a soul. Our readers will be glad to know where they can find native fun that has something better in it than mere *patois*."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

"This paper is excellent. . . . Remarkable for originality."—*N. Y. Traveller.*

"VANITY FAIR is conducted by a vivacious, witty and intelligent corps of journalists."—*Litchfield* (Conn.) *Enquirer.*

"Will wield as potent an influence as that of the London *Punch*."—*Boston Traveller.*

"Whosoever finds himself laughing at the wit of VANITY FAIR, and does not return a *quid pro quo*, is fit for treason, and spells."—*N. Y. Crayon.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The very marked and flattering success which has thus far attended the publication of "VANITY FAIR,"

Enables the publisher to announce that with the commencement of the Second Volume, issued this day, 30th June, New Features, both Literary and Artistic, will be introduced, which will increase the value and interest of the paper, and fully maintain the proud position unanimously accorded to it, as the leading

COMIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VANITY FAIR

IS ISSUED REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, and is for Sale by all Newsmen, and at the Office of Publication, No 113 Nassau-street, New York.

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Three dollars per annum, in advance—Six cents single copy.

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This paper is Electrotyped, and numbers may be procured at any time.

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Publisher for the Proprietors, 113 Nassau-st.
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THE

SATURDAY MORNING POST.

The best Family Newspaper in

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And the only Democratic Union Sheet in Pittsburg.

ESTABLISHED IN 1804.

It contains all the CURRENT NEWS OF THE DAY reliable Monetary, Market and Commercial reports and a choice selection of Tales, Poetry, Literary and Scientific Articles, Valuable Statistical Information, Agricultural News, &c.

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The Latest Telegraphic News.

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Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c., constantly on hand. [aug30

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General Commission Merchant

AND

Dealer in Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce, Wines and Liquors, Segars, &c.

Office and Warehouse, No. 237 South 2d street

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☞ Liberal advances made on consignments
aug 28.

J. O. WILSON. S. B. M'ELROY. JAMES FINLAY

WILSON, M'ELROY & CO.,

54 Wood St.,

PITTSBURG.

Have now their SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Complete. Extra inducements offered to Cash Buyers. (mh19.

PITTSBURG WATER CURE.

NO Curative Agency is superior to HYDROPATHY for the treatment of all forms of Diseases, and no Institution in this country possesses greater facilities for its administration than this.

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Pittsburg, Pa.

Sterling House,

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(BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET)

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BOARDING BY THE DAY OR WEEK.

Terms Very Moderate.

Beaver Hotel,

JOSEPH HALL, Proprietor,

Beaver, Pa.

HAVING thoroughly fitted up this house, he is now prepared to accommodate his friends, and the public generally, in the most satisfactory manner. [may62

TOBACCO—Anderson's Fine Cut, Natural Leaf, Grant's, Baltimore Pet, and Cut Dry, at HENRY'S

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

OF THE

BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment is freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London*," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger Sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
May 7

MME. DEMOREST'S

Quarterly Mirror of Fashions,

With Great Improvements and Additions.

THE SUMMER NUMBER CONTAINS

FOUR LARGE & SPLENDID FASHION-PLATES, THREE FULL-SIZED PATTERNS OF DRESSES,

COMPRISING THE

New French Waist, 82 Elegant Sleeve, and a Misses Sack, and a Sheet of New and Beautiful

BRAID AND EMBROIDERING PATTERNS,

Together with nearly 100 Engravings of all the novelties for

Summer Bonnets, Cloaks, Trimmings, Children's Dresses, &c.,

And valuable information to Milliners, Dress Makers, Mothers, and Ladies generally, presenting the largest and best Fashion Magazine in the World, published 473 Broadway, N. Y., and sold everywhere at 25 cents, or sent by mail, post free, on receipt of the sum in stamps or silver. Year $1.00 with the following valuable premium:

Each yearly subscriber will be entitled to a receipt for the selection of 50 cents worth of plain patterns, from the designs in the book, or from the show room, or they may be ordered and sent by mail any time during the year, by paying postage.

☞ Splendid Inducements to Canvassers.

☞ Summer No. now ready.

New Goods!!

B. S. RANGER.

Bridgewater, Pa.,

HAS just received a large assortment of SPRING GOODS,

which will be offered at *PANIC PRICES*. Amongst his stock can, at all times, be found a variety of

DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
IRON & STEEL, all varieties.
NAILS by the pound or keg.
WHITE LEAD and VARNISH.
LARD, SPERM, LINSEED & CARBON OILS
WINDOW GLASS, all sizes.
QUEENSWARE, LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash; or Country Produce.
Bridgewater, May 7, 1862.

BEAVER ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER.

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Boarders received into the family of the Principal.

Expenses—Board, Light, Fuel, and Tuition, per term of 14 weeks.....$40 00
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These pictures are not mere daubs, but warranted SUPERIOR to any that have ever been made in Beaver county, by any other artist. To be convinced, call and examine specimens. I will remain but a few weeks.

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CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIDGFIELD, Mass., 20th Dec., 1858.
Dr. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 7, 1856.
BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

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AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTREAL, La., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of my clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.
SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY E. FARES, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1856: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

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Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

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DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,
ORLANDO SHELBY, of SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.

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S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
May 7. PRINCIPAL.

Notice.

The accounts and subscriptions to THE ARGUS for 1860 and 1861, which have not been settled up, as well as the accounts of M. Weyand, M. & J. Weyand, and Weyand and Henry, are in my hands for settlement. All who are indebted to either of these for subscription, advertisement or job work, will please call on me at the TREASURER'S OFFICE. Many of these accounts are of long standing and should be settled.

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For 25 Years a Staple Remedy for

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AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

The ordinary evidences of Disease of the Liver are **Pain and tenderness in the region of the Liver, sometimes dull and aching, increased by pressure, pain and Uneasiness in Breathing, Pain in the right Shoulder,** uneasiness when lying upon the left side, **increased size of the Liver, Short and Dry Cough,** disordered stomach, **Nausea, Yellowish Tinge** on the eyes and skin, **Headache,** yellowish fur on the tongue, **Bitterish taste in the mouth,** heavy, **dull sensation in the Brain, Depression of Spirits,** amounting almost to **Insanity,** slight **Fever** toward evening, **Loss of Appetite, Melancholy,** with moroseness and **Hypochondria, Neuralgia,** dullness, a general feeling of **Uneasiness, Languor,** drowsiness, the patient conscious of something wrong in himself, and disposed to see nothing right in things about him, yet wholly unable to explain the cause of his sensations—with many others easily detected by resemblances to some one or other of the above. The Liver Pill will almost certainly arrest the disease if taken upon the appearance of the above symptoms, which if allowed to take its course, becomes chronic in its nature and almost incurable, producing great and constantly increasing suffering.

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From A. Cushing, Druggist, S. Bend, Ind.

D. S. OWEN, Esq.—*Dear Sir*—In reply to your favor of the 15th instant, I would say that the sale of Sellers' Medicines has far exceeded my expectations; and in no case have they failed to produce the desired effect. The Cough Syrup is a cure for coughs, colds, &c., and the cheapness of the article places it within the reach of all which, together with its efficacious qualities, renders it a universal favorite. Not a day passes without numerous calls for "the one thing needful," at this season of the year, viz. Sellers' Cough Syrup.

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From the Rev. S. Wakefield, former Pastor of the Liberty Street M. E. Church.

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Every year Thousands of Children die from this horrible evil! The alarming mortality loudly calls for increased watchfulness and for greater *care in the selection of the remedy*. The sweeping opposition of many physicians to all worm medicines is, in a measure, justified by the injurious qualities of some of the preparations, and the positive ineffacy of most of the so-called "Worm Confections," "Worm Candies," "Worm Teas," &c. *Even the genuine Vermifuge of Sellers is worthless as they are in powder*, and in consequence of the length of time required to prepare them, many cases are lost. No thoughtful, sensible mother, will pass trifle with the life of her child.

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We might enumerate hundreds of other cases, were it necessary, but Sellers' Vermifuge has stood the scorching test of the most fastidious and public *for more than a quarter of a century*, which of itself, is conclusive of its *entire safety*, as well as *the certainty* of its effect.

NOTICE.—Extraordinary Inducements are offered to dealers to recommend and sell other vermifuges. Do not let unprincipled men palm off any of these on you. The *best* at any *price* is *the cheapest*, therefore ask for Sellers' Vermifuge, and take no *other*.

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We [illegible] wish [illegible] DR. HURD [illegible] with the [illegible]

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But their [illegible] test the [illegible]

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